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S E R M O N,

PREACHED AT

SALTERS-HALL, April 9th, 1794.

By JOHN LOVE.

22⁰
LONDON, 9th April, 1794. 51

At the General Annual Meeting of the Corresponding Board, in London, of the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands;

Resolved, Unanimously,

That the Thanks of this Board be given to the Rev. ~~JOHN LOVE~~, for his Sermon preached before them this Day; and that he be requested to permit it to be printed for the Use of the Society.



HENRY HUNTER, Secretary.

*Benevolence inspired and exalted by the
Presence of, JESUS CHRIST.* 2

A

S E R M O N

PREACHED AT

Salters-Hall, April 9th, 1794,

BEFORE

THE CORRESPONDING BOARD IN LONDON

OF THE

SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

FOR

PROPAGATING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

In the Highlands and Islands.

By JOHN LOVE. K

Published at the Request of the Society, and of the
Corresponding Board in London.

L O N D O N:

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street*; and of the Secretary, *Beibnal Green Road.*

MDCCXCIV.



T O

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
ROBERT Earl of KINNOULL,
President of the COMMITTEE of DIRECTORS;

AND TO

WILLIAM ADAM Esq. M. P.	ROBERT LACHLAN
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STEWARDS of the CORRESPONDENT BOARD in
LONDON of the SOCIETY in SCOTLAND for
propagating Christian Knowledge,

My LORD, and GENTLEMEN STEWARDS,

WHILE the clash of arms, and the
transient, though important, con-
flict of contending nations, absorb the
public mind, it is your honour to counte-
nance an Institution, for promoting that
peaceful

peaceful immoveable kingdom, which, God hath said, " shall be continued as long as " the Sun ;" and before which every adverse combination of mankind shall be " as the " chaff of the summer threshing-floors."

Your animated attention, and effective zeal, in support of so valuable an Institution, will not soon be forgotten by its friends; and, it is hoped, will stimulate many others to follow your example.

The condescension and warmth wherewith you brought forward the requisition of the friends of the Society for giving this Sermon to the world, have encouraged the *inscription to you* of a composition, in perusing which you will discover, it is hoped, some ideas, and some feelings, congenial with your own.

Its imperfections are, perhaps, felt by the Author more severely than a candid reader would wish: yet he is confident it

contains a just, though feeble, delineation of the nature, and benign fruits, of genuine Christianity ; and he presumes to hope that, honoured with the notice of many respectable readers, it may, by the blessing of God, be instrumental for advancing true religion, and the interests of this Society.

Instead of fulsome compliments, give me leave, as becomes a minister of Jesus Christ, in the name of so great a Master, to solicit your strongest regard and attention to *his wonderful Character*, and the high interests of *his kingdom* ; and to those concerns of *personal salvation*, which to mortal immortal beings are so emphatically important.

May Heaven smile upon the institution you patronize ! May your abodes and families be the seat of those celestial blessings, which Christian knowledge is fitted to convey ! And may you and yours “ come forth,” at length, to that “ *resurrection of life*,” which shall be the felicity
of

(8)

of all, who, from principles of unfeigned
faith, and love to the Son of God, have
" *done good.*" These are the ardent wishes
of,

My LORD, and GENTLEMEN STEWARDS,

Your most devoted,

And most humble Servant,

JOHN LOVE.

Hoxton, May 23,

1794.

(01)
**BENEVOLENCE INSPIRED AND EXALTED
 BY THE PRESENCE OF JESUS CHRIST.**

A

S E R M O N

MARK, XII. 41.

AND JESUS SAT OVER AGAINST THE TREASURY, AND BEHELD HOW THE PEOPLE CAST MONEY INTO THE TREASURY.

TO set God before us, to realise Him, the Creator and the Judge of all, is the first religious effort of our minds. Awaking from the sleep of atheistical carnality; we no longer dream of a self-supported system of matter; or of a chaos of human spirits, like the dance of ungoverned atoms, wandering at random and to no valuable purpose; Instead of such delusion, once too sweet, vivid impressions of Deity seize the reflecting soul. Omnipotence, and other divine attributes, flash upon the mind; ideas of eternity enter the conscience, and the awful

B

prerogatives

prerogatives and dignity are felt of an immortal spirit, acting under the immediate inspection of its Maker and its Judge.

Here begins a serious regard to that revelation of God, which the inspired writings exhibit. The Holy Word, soberly examined, approves its own matchless excellence by intrinsic characters of divinity, which, discernible every where over its sacred body, are especially resplendent in the face of the Bible; the display there given of the living, infinitely perfect God. The serious inquirer, obtaining a glimpse of this, becomes more serious, and is aware that a revelation evidently Divine demands no small degree of respect; he reforms his external conduct, and finds pleasure and advantage in devoting much of his attention to the sacred oracles. And to him may be applied those words of the Judge of the heart, "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God *."

But, at length, this great business acquires greater solemnity. The inquirer, proceeding in this path, becomes more deeply acquainted with God and with himself. Those ideas of Divine perfection, which for a season, though pleasing,

* Mar. xii. 34.

were

were superficial and wavering, now, through the illumination of Grace, settle in a strong permanent perception of Him who is invisible. By slow degrees, or perhaps in an astonishing instant, the awful throne of the Eternal rises to view, and abides within his sight. And now he feels the painful trembling of conscience under that load of guilt which before was little perceived. In vain, with our original fallen progenitor*, would he think of flight. There is a power over him which constrains him to stand still. He must look inward to an abyss of impurity and desperate wickedness, and upward to the frowning fiery aspect of that Judge, with whom dwells power, majesty, holiness, terrible-ness, unbounded, unknown.

Now the cry of his heart is for mercy, reconciliation, an atonement. How, where shall these be found? Is there any medium whereby it is possible to bring into union such a God, and such an offender?

Happy is it for the sinner, in this state of mind, that the Bible is before him; that he hath learned to resort to that sanctuary of truth, and

* Gen. iii.

that the good Spirit of truth is near to guide his trembling steps of inquiry.

And now those parts of the sacred volume, which once, perhaps, were least of all others regarded, rise into peculiar importance. Equally removed from the self-sufficient petulance of the proud, and from the fond credulity of the unawakened, he is engaged in continual search for a solid foundation of hope, for a rock of salvation. His mind grasps the scattered beams of evangelical light, and welcomes the faintest glimmerings of forgiving mercy, as these appear reflected from obscure predictions, enigmatical emblems, and varied examples of grace sovereignly triumphing over the guilt and vileness of its favoured objects.

But chiefly among the narrations and doctrines of the New Testament writings, concerning Jesus the Lamb of God, doth the awakened inquirer pursue his search for peace and salvation. In a happy, sometimes long-fought hour, his solitudes and sorrows are turned into joy. As when the full-formed infant, from its unconscious confinement presses into the light of this world; or as when from the womb of non-existence the soul of the first man

man sprang forth illuminated and hply, inspiring and irradiating the mass of divinely organized dust; or as hereafter the bodies of the righteous shall rush from the depths of earth and ocean in forms of glory; in a manner resembling these effects of the Supreme Power, does the troubled wounded spirit break forth, by Divine influence, from under the gloom of condemnation into the kingdom of God's dear son. For with realizing energy the Spirit of wisdom and revelation brings into the sinner's view the glories of the incarnate Son of God, manifested to bear the sins of many, to reconcile them to God, and to raise them to infinite blessedness. And from heaven the voice of the Eternal Father, who sustains in the economy of grace the high character of the Judge of all*, that voice majestic, authoritative, and consolatory beyond all expression, is distinctly heard, saying, "Live;" "Deliver him from going down to the pit, I have found a ransom." "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation, but is passed from death to life †."

* Heb. xii. 23.

† Ezek. xvi. 6. Job, xxxiii. 24. Mat. xvii. 5. Jo. iii. 36. and v. 24.

And

And now, behold, a new creature ! Behold a man formed to glorify God ; a man created in Christ Jesus unto good works ; a man full of mercy and of good fruits, without partiality and without hypocrisy *. Examine, my brethren, the character which hath been described. In it you will discover those mighty principles which bring all the powers of the man into holy benevolent exertion. This man is a Christian. The sense of deep-felt misery hath softened, the faith of infinite love sweetens, expands, ennobles his heart. He is acquainted with God ; he lives as under the eye and before the throne of the Holy One. This man hath been with Jesus ; hath attended him going about doing good ; hath felt the sweet energy of his redeeming arm. The scenes of Galilee, of Jerusalem, of Calvary, are deeply engraven on his spirit. Jesus, the lover of mankind, is in his very heart. Can he then resist the melting impulse of heavenly love ? Can he avoid loving mankind ? Can he refrain from doing them good ? He cannot.

This whole process is summed up in inimitable language by the prophet, who introduces the Great Messiah thus speaking, " The Spirit

* 2 Cor. v. 17. Eph. ii. 10. Isai. xliii. 21. Jam. iii. 17.

" of the Lord God is upon me; because the
 " Lord hath anointed me to preach good
 " tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to
 " bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim li-
 " berty to the captives; to appoint unto them
 " that mourn in Zion, to give unto them
 " beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning,
 " the garment of praise for the spirit of heavi-
 " ness; that they might be called, Trees of
 " Righteousness, the planting of the Lord;
 " that he might be glorified. And they,"
 these once broken-hearted now comforted and
 sanctified people, " shall build the old wastes;
 " they shall raise up the former desolations, the
 " desolations of many generations." *Isai. lxi.*
 1, 2, 3, 4.

And here, my Christian brethren, we come
 home to the special business of this day; when
 you unite together in the presence of the God
 of Heaven, to put your hands afresh to the
 building of that august temple of truth and
 mercy, which, finished on earth, shall be con-
 veyed into heaven there to shine for ever. You
 came, my brethren, from your closets, from
 your families, with this good work in your
 hearts; you bring the offering of benevolence
 to the house of God. What then is the object
 of

of my address to you? Not to kindle that fire which already burns; not to melt those humane bowels which already yearn towards the little ones of our distant brethren; my object is to sublimiate the exercise of your benevolence, and to add somewhat of a celestial perfume to your sacred offering; that while your money is liberally given, you may present before God that which is more precious than gold or silver, the concern, in behalf of this great charity, of minds enlightened from above, of hearts which know what it is to love "in the bowels of Jesus Christ."

Happy, "had they known their happiness, were those people referred to in my text, who presented their offerings under the immediate eye of our Divine Lord! Fatigued with his holy labours, wearied with the obstinate strugglings of that hypocrisy which refused his healing hand, "he sat down over against the "treasury," and the shew of pious liberality engaged his notice, "he beheld how the people "cast money into the treasury." His gently piercing human eyes, surveyed their countenances, their demeanour, their donations; the eyes of his Godhead searched their inmost hearts. And among the crowd one aspect, one heart pleased

pleased this infallible Judge. "There came a
 "certain poor widow." Her looks were down-
 cast, her countenance bore the marks of sorrow
 and of penury, clouding the nobility of her
 exalted mind; some Pharisee had devoured her
 house, she is ashamed of her small offering.
 She little expected to draw the deep regard of
 her Creator and her God. He pronounced to
 his attending disciples, "Verily, I say unto you,
 "that this poor widow hath cast more in than
 "they all."

How would it bless this assembly, might it be
 said, Open these gates, let the Man of Naza-
 reth, the God-man enter this house. Breathing
 in the midst of us the perfumes of his love, let
 him look round on every present mortal with
 those eyes from which streamed the peculiar
 radiance of wisdom, purity, compassion; those
 eyes through which the Godhead shone: let him
 lift up among us that voice more majestic than
 the thunder of the skies, sweeter than the music
 of heaven, while he pours into our souls the
 dictates of truth and grace, "Come unto me,
 "and I will give you rest. Seek ye first the
 "kingdom of God and his righteousness. Give
 "and it shall be given unto you. It is more
 "blessed to give than to receive. Whosoever
 "shall give to one of these little ones a cup of
 "cold

"cold water only, shall in no wise lose his
"reward *."

Ah! He is no more here. No more do
mortals behold those eyes from which streamed
the peculiar radiance of wisdom, purity, com-
passion; those eyes through which the God-
head shone. No longer is heard on earth that
voice more majestic than the thunder of the
skies, sweeter than the music of heaven: That
voice was silenced, those eyes were closed by
the violence of death; "He was cut off out
of the land of the living †."

And is our intercourse with him then cut off?
It is not. "Blessed are they who have not
"seen, and yet have believed. Yet a little
"while," said he to those who loved him, "and
"the world seeth me no more, but ye see me."
At this hour, "he walketh in the midst of the
"golden candlesticks ‡."

"Without controversy," saith the apostle,
"great is the mystery of godliness; God was
"manifest in the flesh §." "That the one infinite

* Mat. xi. 28. vi. 33. Luke, vi. 38. Acts, ix. 35.

Mat. i. 42. † Isai. liii. 8.

‡ Joh. xx. 29. Ib. xiv. 19. Rev. ii. 1.

§ Tim. iii. 16.

Godhead subsists, undivided, unmultiplied, in Three Persons mysteriously distinct and equal, is that foundation Rock of revealed truth, around which, from one age to another, the billows of human pride have rolled, and roared, and foamed in vain. Congenial with this is the Scripture idea of the wonderful Person of Jesus Christ the Saviour. And because these sublime truths are essential to the Gospel, they are, with Divine skill, wrought into the whole contexture of the lively oracles. Therefore, (let this be spoken without the least tincture of malevolence; rather with the most tender melting of compassion for men dangerously deceived by the subtle enemy of souls,) therefore the proud opposer of mystery cannot avoid feeling sometimes in himself a secret misgiving of conscience, a condemning though suppressed conviction, that he is hostile to the oracles of God, and consequently to his own salvation *. And who is this enemy of mystery? What are his pretensions? Is he a wise or happy being? He is not wise: the man who has thought on any subject without finding mystery in it, deserves not the title of philosopher; his proper name is "shallow thinker." The obstinate hater of religious mystery is not a

* Tit. iii. 11. Gal. v. 20. last word, connected with verse 19 and 21.

happy being. His happiness is, in the nature of things, an impossibility; unless the God, in whose universe he is an atom, might become something lower than a being Infinite and Incomprehensible.

Following the dictates of the Infallible understanding, I embrace the sacred truths, which never can be fully comprehended. Their evidence, their awful amiable glory give rest to my mind, and present pleasure to my heart; while their unsearchable mysteriousness opens a horizon around me immense, astonishing, and which covers with its distant clouds those unknown treasures which shall fill eternity with inexhaustible delight. Here I make a sacrifice not of my understanding, but of its delusive detestable pride. And having made this sacrifice, I exult in the consciousness that no particle of my rationality is lost; my mind drops its disease, not its vigour; its littleness, not its dignity; its bondage, not its freedom,

But this is not the hour of disputation. I return to you, my Christian brethren, who possess "the meekness of wisdom;" who cherish the wise, placid simplicity of the disciples of Jesus.

Your

Your good works are performed at the foot of the cross, at the footstool of the throne of the adored Lamb of God. And you wish at this moment to catch a glance of the countenance of him, whom your souls love.

The heavens have received him. The local distance between us and his glorified humanity is immense. He is wrapt up in that light and glory which archangels contemplate with astonishment and awe. Our minds are clogged with sense, and clouded with unbelief. Yet lifted up by the spirit of wisdom and revelation, we see Jesus, who was made a little while lower than the angels, crowned with glory and honour *. By the medium of his present Divinity we hold converse with the Man Christ; we are with him in heaven, he is with us on earth: Strange but real intercourse! Glorious sympathetic harmony between the heart of Christ reigning on high, and the hearts of Christians sojourning, suffering below.

Come, my brethren, retire from this poor world, and soar into the eternal regions. Enter into the holiest place within the veil. Press

* Eph. i. 17. Heb. ii. 9.

through

through the throng of celestial powers. Ascend towards the throne of Deity; and behold him flaming as the Sun amidst that throne: behold the worshipped Lamb, who was slain! Sincere Christian, whosoever thou art, come near; contemplate him whose heart melts over thee. Before him are spread out in vast assemblage the counsels and decrees of eternal love. And in that book which fills his right hand, his sacred eyes glance upon those lines, which unfold the appointed progress of truth and salvation over the northern regions of the globe. And there is a sounding of those Divine bowels which reverberates within the breasts of the Christians in this house. "Its language, if mortals may presume to conceive it, is such as this, " Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? " Where are the people whose pure zeal and " benevolence shall be as the wheels of my " gospel chariot? Go, ye cherubs, spread out " your wings over that little assembly: and " thou Holy Spirit, fountain of wisdom, inspirer " of love, breath upon them, clear off the " film from their eyes, fan thy rising flame in " their hearts, grant them according to their " heart, and fulfil all their counsel *."

* *Iſai.* vi. 8. *Joh.* i. 51. *Ibid.* xvi. 7. *Pſal.* xx. 4.

Mountains, Islands of my country ! mansions of care and poverty, retreats of darkness, let my spirit melt over you while I rehearse in the ears of your benefactors the words of ancient prophecy ; “ The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them ; and the desert shall blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing : the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon : they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God *.” Blessed be the God of love, who, in fulfilment of such words of grace, raises this day to our view the splendid idea of a myriad and a half of children visited with the light of heavenly instruction. May that light enter into their tender minds with power, and with all the fulness of the blessing of the gospel of peace !

But other myriads remain uninstructed, ready to perish for lack of knowledge ; with the sad aggravation of knowing that the dew of benevolence hath come near them, to bless their neighbours, but hath stopt short of them. Does this roof cover the man, whose eye is evil towards this institution, because God has been,

* *Isai. xxxiv. 1, 2.*

in reference to it, peculiarly good? Who dares to say in his heart, "enough of that desert hath already blossomed; enough hath been done, if so many thousands of children are cared for, though other tens of thousands remain around them wretched as before." Narrow-hearted audacious man! thou invadest the dread prerogative of Deity. To God it does belong to distinguish equals in guilt and misery, by a choice awfully sovereign; and to appear glorious in the salvation of a part, while the righteous curse lies unabated on the remainder. But remember, sovereignty of this kind, like the claim of worship, is too lofty for a creature: It is peculiar to Him who fixes the limits between the universe and non-existence, and who hath right to pronounce, at what point he pleases, "I will create no more." It is thy province, O man, to go to the very utmost limits of thy power in attempting to do good.

With ardent impulse let the friends of this great Institution press forward into the yet unexplored haunts of dark wretchedness. Survey those majestic ruins of a world once all over paradisiacal. Mount up, amidst the pure æther that rugged promontory, which hangs high-threatening over the rolling deep. "Lift up
" now

"now thine eyes, and look from the place;
 "where thou art, northward, and southward;
 "and eastward, and westward;" look far out
 into the isle-besprinkled ocean; behold the
 magnificent theatre of this day's benevolence;
 adore that power which expands it, and bless
 that goodness which invites thee to the honour
 of becoming its instrument.

Think, O Christian, what precious, but per-
 rishing, treasures of immortal spirits are scat-
 tered over that wild expanse; wherever the
 rising smoaky cloud, and the black or green sod,
 mark the lonely cottage, or the obscure village.
 The little ones that crowd those dreary man-
 sions, like the other children of fallen Adam,
 are born as the wild ass's colt. In their little
 minds is the chaos of darkness; there also are
 the poisonous seeds of evil dispositions, of cor-
 rupt and devilish affections. Over them hangs
 the displeasure of the unknown, offended
 Deity. All is dark around them: no instructor
 is near: the blind are leading the blind: the
 insidious powers of hell are prepared to enjoy
 an easy, cruel triumph. Even nature frowns;
 inclement skies, and sometimes more inclement

Gen. xiii. 14.

D

tyrants,

tyrants, are ready to blast every prospect of their temporal comfort. Yet, all ragged and hungry, the poor creatures smile and sport around, as if in hope of unknown approaching deliverance. Let it not be withheld. Have pity, thou God of mercy ! Have pity, ye children of mercy, who have tasted the love of God.

These children are blind, guilty, depraved. Let the oracles of truth and salvation be sent among them ; let their eyes behold their teachers ; let them be instructed to read, to venerate, to explore the sacred volume. " They shall see great light ; they shall hear joy and gladness : Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir-tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle-tree ; and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off * . "

These children shall grow up amidst the awful magnificent scenes of nature : wandering among mountains, rocks, and seas, let them learn to give glory to the Lord, to swell their minds with lofty ideas of the unseen Majesty, and with solemn delight to survey " the breadth, and length, and depth, and height of the love of

* Isai. ix. 2. Psal. li. 8. Isai. lv. 13.

“CHRIST.” Thus “let the sea roar and the
 “fulness thereof: let the floods clap their hands;
 “let the hills be joyful together.†”

They must endure, by and by, a laborious
 struggle with a barren soil, under adverse skies;
 let a sense of the authority and compassion of the
 Almighty rouse them to activity, and arm them
 with patience. If their chiefs are generous, hu-
 mane, and public-spirited, let them be formed
 to sensibility, to fidelity, to vigorous industry,
 in executing the well-concerted schemes of
 patriotism. But, should the hungry demon of
 despotism, wrapt up in adverse clouds, brood
 over them; let them be taught to sigh into the
 bosom of their God; to bear patiently the mi-
 nister of his chastising wrath, to wait the ap-
 proach of the oppressor's promised overthrow;
 or, should that come too late, to pass in silent
 triumph from under the monster's feet, into the
 temple of endless rest, glory, and delight ‡.

Perhaps dire necessity shall compel some of
 them to quit their native shores, and to traverse
 the vast ocean in search of more hospitable

* Eph. iii. 18, 19.

† Psal. xcvi. 7, 8.

‡ Job, xxxv. 9, 10. Psal. lxxii. 4. Mic. vii. 9.
 Rev. xiv. 13.

regions. Let them carry with them, from the schools of this Society, some memorials of the kindness of their countrymen; let them carry the precious seeds of heavenly truth, to be scattered by their hands to the uttermost ends of the earth.

Their nerves are high strung: let their native courage be sublimated, chastened, and refined, by the principles and habits of Christianity. Then shall they be, in the defence of their country, humanely invincible. Or should they be hurried into foreign fields, to strew their bones before the mouth of the destroying cannon; there, my brethren, your instructions, impressed by the Spirit of God, will not forsake them; there the powers of the everlasting gospel will sustain them; when nature dissolves, and when, in place of the horrid tempest of the field, the solemn tribunal of judgment appears in sight.

From scenes of guilt and horror, let our thoughts return to the peaceful wilderness. I think I see a little lively Highlander returning from the place of instruction, flushed with some gentle encouragements, and exulting, with pardonable honest vanity, in the success of his diligence.

He

He arrives at his home. He takes from under his arm a decent Bible. The family gather round him; he cannot help gratifying them, and himself, with a little display of his newly-acquired abilities. He begins to read: they stare, astonished at the unusual exercise. He proceeds with firm tone, and with the confidence which their admiration inspires. Among his hearers there is one who sits, perhaps lies, neglected in a corner of the cottage, one of whom the cruel world is weary, one who feels in himself the solemn sentence of hastening dissolution. He too is roused from his languor; he listens: and from the child's lips the words of the Almighty pierce his long insensible soul. The tears of conviction steal down his withered visage; and after them the tears of tasted forgiveness and grace. What supplications, blended with praises, thenceforward ascend from that corner, to return around it in future showers of blessing, I attempt not to describe, nor with what supplicating gratitude, in the last solemn hour, his eye glances on the little unconscious instrument of his salvation.

This address must very soon be concluded,
 We have advanced thus far in the presence of
 the Son of God, " whose eyes are as a flame
 " of

“ of fire ; and,” saith he, “ all the churches
 “ shall know that I am he who searcheth the
 “ reins and the hearts ; and I will give unto every
 “ one of you according to your works *.”

Does any thing in this assembly provoke his jealousy ? Shall I mention that, which the Apostle says should not be once named among Christians, covetousness † ? Is there here a covetous man, a lover of money, an idolatrous admirer of shining dust ? Miserable sinner ! thou art offensive to the eyes of the Judge of the world ; thy feelings and ideas, and the whole secrets of thy character he knows, and hates from his very soul ; thy name stands in his book in the blackest catalogues of the condemned ; thy doom is almost sealed in Heaven : repent, repent ; fly from his burning wrath ; cry for redeeming mercy and power, to change thy stony heart, to blot out the blackening cloud of thy guilt ; that thou, even thou, in this thy day, mayest know how much better it is to love Christ, than to doat on bags of money ; to give bountifully, than to be perpetually scrambling for the increase of the fordid heap.

* Rev. ii. 18, 23.

† Eph. v. 3.

I apprehend danger in a character more tenderly affecting, and more likely to be found in an assembly of this nature. Humane, unconverted man! permit me, in the bowels of Christian friendship, to appeal to thy conscience. Dost thou not still walk in unsubdued pride? Is not thy spirit, though not ungenerous, still earthly, sensual, vain? Thou knowest not that brokenness of heart for sin, that favour of redeeming love, that holy communion with God, which are essential to the Christian character. Alas! that so much gentleness, and sweetness, and probity, should be in danger of being lost for ever. O that this one saying might sink down into thine ears, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God *." O that spiritual conviction might enter thy breast, and that grace from on high might visit thee; that ere long, having tasted the love of Christ, thou mightest know how much the wine of Christian affection surpasses the milk of mere human kindness; and that thy philanthropy no longer might terminate in the bodies and inferior interests of thy fellow-men, but might embrace their spirits, their weightiest, noblest in-

* John, iii. 3.

terests,

terests, their concerns in reference to God and eternity:

Still I apprehend danger from another quarter. There are gospel-speculations, which leave the heart dead, stiff, proud, malignant. Wo to the man who walks in the crooked path of evangelical hypocrisy. In that dark path, the Son of God, of whom he vainly boasts, will meet him as an adversary; and will say, "What hast thou to do to declare my statutes, or of that thou shouldest take my covenant in thy mouth *?" — But I must not too much damp the joy of this day, with the gloom of so horrid a character.

One thing remains. Let all the sincere lovers of Jesus Christ unite in giving him glory:

"Immanuel, God in our nature! Wonder-
ful Saviour! Thee we adore one with the
Father and the Spirit in the Divine Essence,
and in the counsel of salvation: Thee we
acknowledge the Purchaser, the Bestower
of every spiritual blessing; to Thee we
ascribe the honour, and commit the success,

“ of every disposition and endeavour to do
“ good: To thee we humbly devote our spirits
“ and our bodies: To the unclouded sight of
“ thy glory we aspire: In the bosom of thine
“ immediate Presence may we dwell for ever;
“ and partake, with thy redeemed multitudes,
“ in all the burning raptures of thine immortal
“ love. Amen, and Amen.”

" of every disposition and condition, to do
" good: To these we render devout prayers
" and our bodies: To the undoubted fact of
" the glory we aspire: In the bosom of Christ
" immediate Presence, may we dwell for ever:
" and partake with the righteous and
" in all the bounding immensity of those immortal
" joys, Amen, and Amen."

The following APPENDIX to the Sermon, preached last Year, at EDINBURGH, by the Rev. DR. HARDY, one of the Ministers of that City, is re-printed as an Appendix to the Annual LONDON Sermon of this Year, for the Information of the Public at large, and of the Friends of the Institution in particular.

SOCIETY HALL, Dec. 18, 1793.

SINCE the publication of the last Anniversary Sermon and Appendix, little has occurred in the affairs or proceedings of the Society, of magnitude sufficient to claim the attention of the public. The directors and officers continue, with undeviating perseverance, to prosecute the great and important objects of the institution; but a minute detail of their ordinary official operations would prove but little interesting to the public, or even to the particular friends of the Society. In the last Appendix, a narrative was given of the progress which the directors had then made in the execution of the plan formerly laid before the public, for the expenditure of their large additional funds. To that plan they continue steadfastly to adhere as their finances enable them; but they have to mention, not without regret, that although the enlarged plan of expenditure for the current year, commencing on the first of May,

was formed upon the idea of their receiving Lord Van-Vryhouver's legacy ; yet they have as yet been able to recover no part, either of the principal sum, or of the interest due upon it ; they have in consequence, from their eager desire that the public should derive the earliest possible advantage from that great bequest, subjected themselves to the temporary inconveniencies of an anticipation. They indulge the hope, however, that this delay of payment, owing to the tediousness of the forms of the Court of Chancery, will be soon got over, and the Society allowed to prosecute with full vigour the several parts of their plan : The first of which was, " To augment the salaries of the teachers upon their establishment." This they have done, and are continuing to do, as varying circumstances and necessities require.

2d, The "Gaelic translation" of the New Testament has undergone a revival. The types are ordered, and an impression of twenty thousand copies is immediately to be put to press.

The remaining volume of the Gaelic translation of the Old Testament, which has for a considerable time been in the press, is going on ; and some of the most difficult parts of it are already printed.

3d, A variety of "new schools for religion, literature, and the English language," have been established in the Highlands and Islands. But the directors have to express sincere regret that, owing to the backwardness of proprietors in furnishing the necessary accommodations, many fewer have been granted than they were disposed to give ; and that to a variety of stations, where schools were ordered, and salaries allotted, they were prevented from sending teachers, by the same cause, viz. the total

want

want of accommodations, notwithstanding of the most specific and positive engagements to furnish them. The directors will not repeat the arguments which, in their last Appendix, they took the liberty to use with the Highland proprietors upon this subject: They only beg leave to hint, that the late events in a neighbouring nation, which have struck all Europe with astonishment and horror, seem to afford evidence sufficient, that not the *knowledge* of the great principles of religion and morals, but the *want* of it, and of the proper means of instruction, is the greatest foe to regular subordination and good order in human society; and that men ignorant and unprincipled are the fittest tools of the factious and desperate. Unrestrained by impressions and habits of religion received in youth, unawed by a sense of Deity, or the fears of future retribution, they are easily excited to insurrection against established authority, and to every crime which licentious and selfish passions may suggest. They are shallow politicians, who study to emancipate the people from the restraints of religion; and not much more profound are they, who either study to keep them in ignorance, or refuse to employ the means within their reach, for conveying to them the knowledge of those principles, which alone can form peaceable and worthy citizens.

The directors have rejected no petition for a school in the Highlands or Islands, where the state of the country required one, where a parochial school is established, and where the accommodations are promised; but large experience, and that of the last and current year in particular, teaches them the absolute necessity of adhering to the rule

rule they have adopted, "to send no schoolmaster to a station, though included in their scheme of schools, *where the accommodations are not actually provided, and ready for the reception of the teacher.*"

By the scheme of the present year, no less than *twenty-one* new schools upon the first patent, (viz. for religion, literature, and the English language,) were ordered to be established; though of these, it is confessed, several have not taken effect. But this is not to be imputed to the directors, or their officers who immediately under them conduct the business of the Society, but to the cause above specified, viz. the want of accommodations; or, in other words, because the proprietors, though the Society is willing to pay the whole salary (from L. 12 to L. 15 per annum) will not be at the expence of a decent house and school-house, and of a bit of ground sufficient to maintain a cow;—articles without which it is impossible for a man to live in the country with any degree of respectability and comfort.

By the scheme of the current year, the number of schools upon the establishment of the Society, according to their first patent, amounts to *two hundred and sixteen*.

Of these, reports have been received from *one hundred and fifty-three*, by which it appears that the number of scholars attending them is *seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-one*, which makes an average of more than *fifty-one* to each school. Estimating those attending the remaining *sixty-three*, by the same rule, the whole number of scholars taught upon the establishment of the Society,

tiety, according to their first patent, will amount to *eleven thousand and ninety-four*. Of this multitude of children, the far greater part, there is every reason to suppose, but for this establishment, would be consigned over to the profoundest and most deplorable ignorance of the religion, laws, and language of their country. For the current year, the salaries payable to the above two hundred and sixteen schoolmasters amounts to *two thousand six hundred and ten pounds*.

4. The fourth branch of the Society's plan was, "to give encouragement to the introduction of useful industry and manufactures into the Highlands and Islands." Want of funds (from the cause above-mentioned) and want of co-operation upon the part of the proprietors, have occasioned less progress to be made in this than in any other part of the scheme; yet *fifteen* new erections of different descriptions, for the introduction and encouragement of arts and industry, afford sufficient evidence, that to this article the directors have not been inattentive. A variety of plans for more, are under consideration, and in due time shall be carried forward, as their finances, and a prudent attention to circumstances shall permit.

The number of teachers, and persons employed by the Society for the introduction and encouragement of arts and industry, amounts to *ninety-one*; of children and others educated at their different seminaries, for these purposes, according to a fair average formed upon the reports received, to *eighteen hundred and nineteen*; and

and of the salaries payable this year, to the teachers, to *four hundred and seventy pounds.*

5. The "establishment of missionary ministers," in those parts of the Highlands and Islands, where they are most peculiarly needed, was another and most important object of the Society's plan, for the expenditure of their additional funds.

To the mission in the parish of Bracadale in Skye, formerly described, has been added this year, the one mentioned in the last Appendix, in Lord Reay's country, comprehending extensive districts in the parishes of Edrachylls and Tongue, and where the missionary will have to officiate in three different places of worship. The appointment was to have taken place on the first of November last; and a clergyman of established character in that country, agreeable to the Society, and acceptable to all concerned, was named to be Missionary. The directors were informed that the accommodations were carrying forward with spirit and alacrity, and would be in readiness at the time specified. The clergyman was ready to enter upon his charge, and the Society to have given him his commission. They waited only for a certificate from the presbytery, of the accommodations being in readiness. Instead of this, they were lately told that, owing to a disappointment in the arrival of the wood, which had been commissioned from abroad, the houses cannot be finished till next season, and, of consequence, according to the rule which the Society have laid down, the complete establishment of this mission must be deferred.

A third

A third mission has been agreed to at Newbyth, in the extensive parish of King Edward, and shire of Bamff, in consequence of a mutual transaction between the Society and the proprietor, who, much to his honour, though of a different religious persuasion, has not only become bound for, and taken care to have the accommodations required by the Society actually furnished, but obliged himself to pay the one half of the salary, or L. 25 per annum;—an example which the directors are happy to exhibit to the public, accompanied with their earnest wishes that northern proprietors in general were actuated by a similar liberality of spirit. A clergyman, recommended by the presbytery of the bounds, the proprietor, the minister of the parish, and a very great number of the heads of families in the district, has been named to that mission; and his salary is to commence from and after the first of November last.

Petitions for a variety of other missions in stations where the necessity of them is evident, have been presented to the Society by the clergy and people of the several districts. It is with sincere regret that the Directors find themselves obliged, by the rules they have adopted, to refuse compliance in some such cases. They have, in a former Appendix, stated to the publick the reasons of their having required the accommodations there enumerated, and which appear to them absolutely necessary to the independence, comfort, and respectability of a clergyman in the country. When they are willing to bestow L. 50 per annum for the maintenance of a mi-

nister, they think it hard that proprietors, especially such as can afford it, should refuse him *a plain house to live in, a place of worship, with as much ground, during his incumbency, as will maintain for him a horse and two cows.* They will not repeat the reasoning employed upon this subject in the last Appendix. They only wish it to be known by the public, that they are willing and disposed to devote a large proportion of their additional funds, (as soon as they shall come into their possession,) to this important object; at the same time that they are determined to adhere to the just and reasonable terms which they have proposed. They indulge the hope, that, in process of time, proprietors will be convinced that their interest, no less than humanity, urges them to compliance.

6. With respect to the last branch of the Society's plan,—the establishment of *bursaries* or pensions, for the maintenance of students in theology *having the Gaelic language*, they have faithfully adhered to the terms which they announced to the public.

At the commencement of the present session of the Divinity Hall, as well as of the preceding, students of the above description, were invited by advertisements in the newspapers, to appear on a particular day, to produce their certificates, and undergo an examination upon several branches of science specified, and which every student who has gone through a regular course of Philosophy, must be supposed to have studied. A variety of candidates did accordingly appear, and were examined. Such as acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the examiners, were immediately put upon the list of the
Society's

Society's burfars. If fome were rejected, it was with the deep regret of the examiners, and only becaufe they could not in confcience confider them as qualified *at the time*, in terms of the Society's regulations. It will afford to them the moft fincere fatisfaction, if, upon a future occafion, any of thefe candidates fhall enable them, in a confiftency with their duty, to fustain them. At the laft examination, the Directors exhibited fufficient evidence, that fuch candidates will not be rejected.

The burfaries of the Society are fix in number, at Fifteen Pounds per ann. each; and it is their earneft wifh to have them all constantly filled up by young men of piety and ability.

Thus the Directors continue to fulfil their engagements, in the execution of the plan which they had laid down for the regulation of their conduct, and which they have had fufficient reafon to believe has obtained public approbation.

As a particular lift of their fchools was published in the Appendix to the laft Anniversary Sermon, they thought an abftract view of their eftablifhments, as fettled by the fcheme of the current year, might fuffice, in the prefent. It is added therefore to this Appendix.

The hall, in which the Society have held their meetings and done bufinefs for many years; has been long complained of as difficult of accefs, dark, and every way inconvenient in point of accommodation. The Directors, fully fenfible of the juftice of thefe complaints, applied

to the General Meeting, near three years ago, for their sanction to a proposal of building or purchasing a new hall with suitable offices. It was unanimously agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry the measure into execution. But for two years, they found themselves unable, though diligence was not wanting, to accomplish their object. The city of Edinburgh has now become so much extended, both to the north and south, that a central situation in the Old Town was deemed absolutely necessary, in order to procure the attendance of members.

Such a situation for a long time could not be found, except at an expence which the Directors were unwilling to bestow. At length, one occurred near to what was formerly the Nether-bow Port. A house and offices formerly belonging to and occupied by the Hon. John Maule, Esq. one of the Barons of Exchequer, being offered for sale at a price thought moderate, it was purchased by the Directors. Part of the house having been built by the Baron, was substantial and good, part of it old and ruinous. That part of it, after due consideration, and obtaining the opinions of respectable tradesmen, the Directors agreed to take down and rebuild. A plan having been made out and approved, advertisements were published, inviting tradesmen to give in proposals for the execution of it. Of a variety, the most moderate was preferred. The work is now carrying on; and sometime during the course of the ensuing summer, there is reason to hope, will be finished.

Little

Little else of a new or interesting nature in the proceedings of the Society claims the attention of the public.

The Anniversary Meeting of the London Corresponding Board was held about the usual time in the month of April. The Sermon was preached by Mr. Noah Hill, a Presbyterian Clergyman in London. From the unfortunate state of things in the mercantile world at that period, as well as some other circumstances, particularly a call of the House of Commons on that day which prevented the attendance of the members, the company was neither so numerous, nor the collection so ample, as upon some former occasions; yet these circumstances considered, the sum was large, and the thanks of the Society are in a peculiar manner due to those by whose exertions chiefly it was obtained.

From the continued regular communications of the Boston Board of Correspondence, the Directors are happy to find, that the missionaries and schoolmasters they have employed in America for the civilization and Christianising of the Indians, do their duty with zeal, and with as much success as is reasonably to be expected.

GENERAL

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the SOCIETY'S ESTABLISHMENTS for the Year,
from 1st May 1793, to 1st May 1794.

<i>Number of Establishments.</i>			<i>Number of Scholars.</i>	<i>Amount of Salaries.</i>
In SCOTLAND	First Patent	Schools -	216	L. 2610
		Missionaries and Catechists }	10	271
		Bursaries -	6 *	90
	Second Patent	Schools -	91	470
In AMERICA	First Patent	Missionaries -	2	100
		Schoolmaster for the Indians }	1	30
	Totals -		326	L. 3571.

* Three of them are at present vacant.

THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS, AND OFFICERS

OF THE

SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1793.

DAVID EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILL,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

Committee of Directors.

ROBERT EARL OF KINNOULL, President.

James Forrest, Esq. of Comieston, Clerk to his Majesty's Signet.

Sir James Colquhoun of Lufs, Bart. one of the principal Clerks of Session.

Rev. T. S. Jones, Minister of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel.

John Gardener, Esq. Banker in Edinburgh.

Walter Scott, Esq. Clerk to his Majesty's Signet.

William Ker, Esq. Secretary to the General Post-Office.

Rev. Walter Buchanan, one of the Ministers of Canon-gate.

Sir William Forbes of Pittligo, Bart. Banker in Edinburgh.

Rev. Thomas Randall, D. D. one of the Ministers of Edinburgh.

Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, Merchant in Edinburgh.

Mr. Andrew Hamilton, Deputy Comptroller of Excise.

Sir John Wigham Belfches of Fettercairn, Bart. Advocate.

Rev. William Paul, one of the Ministers of St. Cuthberts.

Adam Rolland of Gask, Esq. Advocate.

A;

At the Annual Meeting in Jan. 1794, in room of Mr. Forrest, Sir James Colquhoun, and Mr. Jones, who went out of the Committee in course, the three following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

David Reid, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Customs.
John Dickson, Esq. of Coulter, Advocate.
Rev. David Johnstone, D. D. Minister of North Leith.

Officers of the Society.

Rev. John Kemp, D. D. one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, Secretary.

Alexander Duncan, Clerk to the Signet, Treasurer.

William Galloway, Esq. Merchant in Edinburgh, Comptroller.

Robert Chalmers, Esq. General Accountant of Excise, Accountant.

Mr. Archibald Lundie, Clerk to the Signet, Book-holder,

Mr. James Robertson, Writer in Edinburgh, Clerk.

Mr. John Pitcairn, Merchant in Edinburgh, Librarian.

Mr. Gray, Bookseller in Edinburgh, Bookseller.

Mungo Watson, Beadle.

Annual and other Benefactions are received by,

The Secretary, Treasurer, or any of the Principal Officers of the Society in Edinburgh.

IN LONDON,

By Thomas Coutts, Esq. Banker in the Strand.

William Fuller, Esq. and Son, Bankers, Lombard-Street.

Henry Hunter, D. D. Bethnal-Green Road, Secretary to the Corresponding Board in London.

(1)
AN
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
SUBSCRIBERS and other CONTRIBUTORS
in LONDON and the Neighbourhood,
TO THE
SOCIETY in SCOTLAND,
For propagating CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who have served the Office of Steward, are marked *.
Such as have contributed Ten Guineas, or upward, at one payment, or within the year, are marked †.
Ministers who have preached the Annual Sermon, are marked †.

*† ARGYLE his Grace the Duke of, Argyle-house

* Adam William, Esq. M. P. Lincoln's-inn-fields

* Adams Henry, Lincoln's-inn

† Addington Rev. Stephen D. D. Mile-end
A. H.

G

Ainslie

- Ainslie Joseph, Broad-street; St. George's
East
Ainslie Peter, ditto
Allen William, King's Row
Algehr Mrs. Ann, Laytonstone
• Allday John, Soho
• Anderfon Alexander, Broad-street
Anderson Thomas, Titchfield-street
Arkley John, Bunhill-row
Arthur John, Surry-street, Strand
Allen Andrew, Walworth

B

- † Breadalbane the Earl of, Wimpole-street
Cavendish-square
• Balgonie Lord Viscount
Balgonie Lady Viscountess
Baillie James Smith
Barclay William
Bassington John, Hoxton
•† Beaufoy Henry Esq. M. P. Great George-
street, Westminster
Beuzeville Peter, Steward-street, Spitalfields
• Boddington Thomas, Hackney
† Bogue Rev. David, Gosport, Hants.
Bond Charles
• Browne Isaac Hawkins, Esq. M. P. St.
Audley-street

Brownley

- Brownley James, Wych-street
Bowden William
Boyd, Robert, Exeter-street
Brander Alexander, Thames-street
Broadhurst John, Great Pultney-street
Broadwood John, ditto
* Brodie Alexander Esq. M. P.
*† Brodie Alexander, Carey-street
Brown Joseph, Newington

C

- Cairns Thomas, Jerusalem Coffee-house
Cameron Charles
Campbell John, Charterhouse-square
* Campbell Robert, King-street Soho
Chalmers Alexander, Throgmorton-street
Chambers John
* Christie James, Leicester-square
Christie William, Wapping
* Clafon Patrick, Cleveland court, St. James's
place
Colley Simeon
Cockburn Peter, Fenchurch-street
Coney Bicknel, Leadenhall-street
Corrie William, Wellingborough, Northamp-
tonshire
* Cowie Robert, Lime-street

- Cowie George, Bury-court
Craig John, Watling-street
Crighton James, Hare-street, Bethnal-green
Cruikshank John, Lambeth Terrace
* Cummings George

- D
† Dundas Sir Thomas Baronet, M. P. Arling-
ton-street
Darling —
Davenport Mr. Capham
Davidson C.
* Dempster George Esq.
* Dobie James, Scottish Hospital, Crane-court,
Fleet-street
Dodds William, War-office
* Duff James, Finsbury-square
Duncan Capt. James, George-yard
Duncan Alexander
Duncan Peter, Grub-street
* Dury David, Gravel-lane, Southwark
Duthie Alexander, Bethnal-green

E

- Easton Rev. Alexander
Edington John, Earl-street, Blackfriars

Elliot

Elliot David, Paragon
Elliot George, Wapping
Ellis Thomas

F

- * Fife the Earl of, Privy-garden, Whitehall
- * Ferguson Sir Adam Baronet, M. P.
Fachman John
- * Farquhar John, Doctors-commons
- Field Robert, Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell
- Fletcher Matthew
- * Fordyce George M. D. Essex-street, Strand
- * Forsyth James, Mark-lane
- Forsyth William, Royal Gardens, Kensington
- Freer George, Bell-yard, Temple-bar
- Frederick Colonel
- * Fuller William Esq. Treasurer, Lombard-street

G

- *†Gordon his Grace the Duke of, St. James's-square
- * Glasgow the Earl of, Welbeck-street
- Glasgow Countess of, ditto
- Gordon John
- Gardner John, Edinburgh

Gillies

- Gillies John
 Glén Robert
 Glover Jeremiah, Lime-street
 Goodrich Bartlet, Queen-square
 Gordon John
 Goss Joseph, Cannon-street
 Graham William
 Grant Sir James Bart. M. P.
 Grant John, Kingston, Jamaica
 Grant Capt. William, Bets-street, St. George's
 East
 Grant Robert, Coleman-street
 • Grant Charles, Queen-square
 Gray George, Stanhope-street, Clare-market
 Gray Capt.
 Gray James, Kensington-gore
 Greig George, Stepney-fields
 Grier John, Bucklersbury
 • Grieve John M. D. Norfolk-street, Strand
 Gutterfon Thomas, Dean-street, Shadwell

H

- † Hopetoun the Earl of, Cavendish-square
 Hope Ladies Charlotte and Jane, ditto
 Hope Hon. Henry
 Hacket William, Jerusalem Coffee-house
 Hamilton Andrew, Edinburgh

- Handaside Gilbert, Falcon-foundery
Hardy Rev. Dr. Thomas, Edinburgh
• Harper Alexander, Jerusalem Coffee-house
• Hastie James, Great Portland-street
Hastings Capt. George, Shadwell High-street
• Hatchett John, Long-acre
Hay Thomas, ditto
Heineken Christian, Peckham
• Henderfon John, Cornhill
Hearle Thomas, Narrow-street, Limehouse
• Heygate James, Aldermanbury
† Hill Rev. Noah, Mile-end Green
Hodgson Miss Mary, Homerton
Hopkins Thomas
Hume Ninian
• † Hunter Henry D. D. Secretary, Bethnal-
green Road
Hunter Mrs. ditto
Hunter Henry, Jun. ditto
Hunter John, ditto

I

- Jack James, Paternoster-row
† Jacomb Rev. Robert, Bath
Jardin John, Throgmorton-street
• Jacque James, Charlotte-street, Portland
Chapel

Jefferies

- Jefferies George
† Jennings Nathaniel, Highbury-place, Islington
* Jerdein Charles, Upper East Smithfield
Jerdein Michael, ditto
Ingram John, Brighthelmstone
Ingram Mrs. ditto
* Ingram Robert, Billiter-square
* Ingram Hugh, ditto
Innes Hugh
Johnson Joseph, St. Paul's Church-yard
Jones David

K

- *† Kinnoull the Earl of, Vice-President of the
Society, Upper Harley-street
Kay Thomas, Strand
Keates Peter, Goswell-street
Kelly —
Klipin Miss
† Kippis Rev. Andrew D. D. Crown-street,
Westminster
Knox David, Cooper's-row, Tower-hill

L

(ix)

- Lachlan Robert, Rosemary-Lane
- Lennox Capt. John
- Leslie Robert, Tokenhouse-yard
- Lewis John, St. Paul's Church-yard
- Lindsay Rev. James, Newington-green
- Lifter Daniel
- Lorimer Rev. Charles A. M. Shooter's-hill
- Lorimer ——— M. D. Charlotte-street,
- Portland Chapel
- Love Rev. John, Queen's-row, Hoxton
- Lough James
- Lowe Alexander, Parliament-street
- Lowe Graham
- Moncrieff Wellwood Sir Harry Bart.
- Mackay Eric Esq. New-court, Swithen's-lane
- Mac Ghee Robert
- Mac Cumming George, Blackheath
- Mackintosh Alexander, Hay-market
- Mackay Angus
- Mackay George
- Mackay Hector, War Office
- Mackay John, Fludyer-street

H

Mackay

- Mackay J. junior
 Mackenzie John, King's-arms-yard
 Macniel
 Mackniven Charles
 • Mair John, Friday-street, Cheap-side
 Mair Mrs. ditto
 • Mair John, jun. ditto
 Mair Miss, ditto
 Maitland Robert, King's-arms-yard
 • Maitland Ebenezer, ditto
 Maitland John, Basinghall-street
 • Maitland Alexander, King's Road, Bloomsbury
 Mallard Mrs. Plaistow, Essex
 Marshall Samuel, Sheffield, Yorkshire
 • Marshall John, Gerard-street
 Martin Peter, Ely-place
 Maxwell John
 May Joseph, Gun-street, Spital-fields
 • Mayo Rev. Herbert D. D. St. George's East
 Millar George, Store-street
 Morton Archibald, Wellingborough, North-
 amptonshire
 Mudie William
 Murdoch John, Blackmore-street
 • Murdoch Samuel, Elder-street, Spital-square

N

- Neale James, Milk-street, Cheap-side
- Neale Mrs. ditto
- Neale John, ditto
- Neale James, jun.
- Neave David, Threadneedle-street
- Niven David, King-street, Soho
- Nicol John

O

Oliphant James, Cockspur-street

P

- Paice Joseph, Breadstreet-hill
- Paterfon Jo.
- Paterfon George, Bishopsgate-street
- Paton Captain
- Peacock Thomas, Holborn-bridge
- Pinkerton James, Aldgate
- Plenderleath Charles
- Pringle Mark, Esq. M. P.
- Pringle John, Wardour-street
- Pringle Robert, ditto
- Pollack William

R

Raymond Mrs. Barker, Bedford-square

Read John, Sheffield, Yorkshire

Reid George

Reid William, Compton-street

* Reynolds John, Barbican

Rew John, Adelphi

Rhodes Abraham, St. James's-walk, Clerk-
enwell

Richardson David, Wapping

Robertson Archibald, Charles-street, St.
James's-square

Rofs J.

*† Rutledge Rev. Thomas A. M. Prince's
square, Ratcliff-highway

Sabine William, Islington

Sangster Alexander, Milk-street

*† Scott David Esq. M. P. Upper Harley-
street

Scott William Handley

Scotland Thomas, Oxford-street

*† Search Samuel, Clerkenwell-green

- Sharwood Samuel, Charterhouse-square
Shiells Rev. Richard, Hampstead
Shipley George, Horsley-down
Sinclair Sir John Bart. Whitehall
Simcox Samuel
Simkin Thomas, Crown and Anchor, Strand
Shoolbred John, Minchin-lane
Small James, Piccadilly
† Smith Rev. William A. M. Camberwell
Smith John, senior, Victualling-office, Somerset-house
Smith James, Corn Exchange
Spence John, Suffolk-street, Charing-cross
Steell Robert, Finsbury-square
† Stennet Rev. Samuel D. D. Muswell-hill
Steven Rev. James, Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square
Stewart Charles, Frith-street, Soho
• Stoddart Robert
Strahan Andrew, New-street, Shoe-lane
Sutherland Captain

T

- Taffie James, Leicester-square
• Tate John, Bucklersbury
Tate John, junior, ditto
• Tate Monkhouse, ditto

Tate

Tate Mrs. ditto
Tate Miss Sarah, ditto
† Tayler Rev. Thomas, Ely-place
† Taylor James, Postern-row, Tower-hill
Taylor David
Taylor John, junior
* Taylor Robert, High-street, Borough
Taylor William
* Theakston George, Christchurch, Surry
Thompson Alexander, Upper Clapton
Thornton Samuel Esq. M. P. Clapham
* Thornton Henry Esq. M. P. ditto
* Thornton Robert Esq. M. P. ditto
Tod Rev. David, Wardour-street
† Toller Rev. Thomas, Lower-street, Illington
Travers Joseph, Swithin's-lane
Trotter Rev. John D. D. Knightsbridge
Tunno Robert

U

Unwin Samuel, Hackney
Unwin Mrs. ditto
† Urwick Rev. Thomas, Clapham

W

- Walker Jonathan, Ferham by Rotherham,
Yorkshire
Walker John, Wapping
Ware Jo. Henry, Bishopsgate-street
Watson William, Strand
Waugh Rev. Alexander, Alfop's Buildings
Weir Thomas, Bloomsbury-square
Welchman Samuel, Christchurch, Surry
* Wilberforce William Esq. M. P. New Pa-
lace-yard
White Joseph
* Wilkie Andrew, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields
Wilkie John
† Williams Rev. Edward, Nottingham
Wilson John, Fenchurch-street
† Winter Rey. Robert, Hammersmith
Woodward Robert
Wootton John
† Worthington Rev. Hugh, Highbury-place,
Islington
Wright Joseph, Milk-street

Y

- * Young John, Bear-street, Leicester-fields

LIST of STEWARDS

for 1794

Wm. Adam Esq. M.P.	J. H. Browne Esq. M.P.
David Scott Esq. M.P.	James Christie
John Hatchett	Alexander Harper
Robert Lachlan	Alexander Mackintosh
John Marshall	David Neave
James Taffie	John Young

N. B. If there be any mistakes or omissions in the preceding Lists, on notice being sent to the Secretary, they shall be corrected in the next publication.

